of the friends of Emancipation House in the city of Lor sing, the 26th of July, for the pu cording to previous notice) of nemination of for the Legislature, on motion, W. W. called to the chair, and Reuben Daw-

the names of three persons as candidates Legislature. The following gentlemen ted by the chair as that committee: . estile, W. E. Glover, M. Cotter, John Gra-Edgat Needham, S. O. W. Garrett, Jounthan ne, John Cochrane, Jacob Kellar, be absence of the committee, Mr. Chambers was called upon to address the meeting, who reded thereto in an appropriate manner, decla-

himself in favor of abiding, and supporting mination as this meeting may present. The Committee returned and reported the names CHARLES M. THURSTON, HENRY R. TUNSTALL, and William Maxov, as suitable persons to repre-sent this city in the coming session of the Legisare, which nomination was unanimously con

nied to prepare an address to the people of gerille: S. S. Nicholas, Bland Ballard, Reuben Dawson, and Edgar Needham. then adjourned with three most hearty and enthu-

eigstic cheers for the nomination. W. W. WORSLEY, Cha'n. SECRETA DAWSON, Sect'y.

The Slave Trade.

An internal dave-trade is the necessary consequence of slavery wherever it exists. When men become merchantable commodities or proserty, as it is impiously termed, they are subet to all its sucidents,-to the degradation of ale and bequest, and to the cruelty of separation from kindred and friends. In the United States it is reported that 80,000 slaves change hands every your; and, in other slaveholding countries, it is probable that a proportionate number suffer the same sad fate. But though, in some of its features, nothing can exceed the revolting character of this traffic, it yields, in the sum of is horrors, to the foreign African slave trade. which is carried on chiefly to supply Brazil and the Spanish colonies with slaves.

It is impossible to arrive with accuracy at the number of slaves exported from Africa, since Great Britain, under the influence of humane and Christian feeling, was led to abolish it throughout her dominions. A tabular statemeal, however, drawn up with great care, was laid before a select committee of the House of Commons, appointed last year to consider the best means for providing for the final extinction of the slave trade, from which we gather the following particulars, viz: That from 1808 to 1819, no less than 2,290,000 negroes were exported from Africa; of these, 680,000 were tasen to Brazil, 615,000 to the Spanish colonies, and 562,000 to other countries. The casualties of the middle passage are stated to have amounted to the frightful sum of 433,000! From the year 1819, when the cruising system was first pet in operation against foreign slave traders, distributed -Brazil, 1,121,800; Spanish colonies, 831,028; deaths on the middle passage, 688,299; and captured by British cruisers, 117,-386. According to this table, the total number Africans imported into Brazil during the last forty years, has been 1,801,800; into the Spanish colonies, 1,446,027; into other countries, 69 0001 mortality during the middle

barracooms—we have a picture presented to use of human guilt and human suffering, which has segreely its parallel in the most savage period shed is the middle passage; that of those who servived these horrors, a considerable number perished during the process of seasoning; and Tenth Annual Report of the British and Foreign

William Birney, Esq., son of Mr. Birney, the Liberty man, has been for the last year Professor of the English language and literature at nent of Europe, than meny who are such, for there are frequently natives who can never of premacy? course understand perfectly our language. In emany, there is the same demand for professors of English, in all the colleges (or gymnasitms, as they are called here), which prepare or the universities. Private lessons are much more taken here than in France, for the Germans pay more attention to learning languages than any other people of Europe .- Cor. of Aer.

wari Adnertiser.

NEW ROUTE TO NEW ORLEANS.-We learn tom various quarters that the merchants of New York and New Orleans are seriously talkng of building a road (if such a work be praccable) across the Northern part of Florida, the objects of which would be to shorten the ea-route between the two cities about one housend miles, and escape the dangers of the Florida reefs. The idea of making a canal across the Peninsula was broached a number of se hundred and forty miles. The construcon of the proposed road cannot but be worthy the consideration of all who are interested in sintercourse between the great extrepot of New Orients and the Atlantic States, promising, as the project does, to bring the Empire City and the Crescent City within an easy four days' journey - Nat. Intelligencer.

GEOLOGICAL INDICES.—The 710,000 tons of with which each minute pour over the precipier of Niagara, are estimated to carry away a foot of the cliff every year. Taking this average, and adopting the clear geological proof that the fall once existed at Queenstown, four miles beisw, we must suppose a period of twenty thousand years occupied in this recession of cataract -while in the Delta of the Mississippi, nearly 14,000 square miles in ex-

California Got n.-We have been furnished from the Mint, the following statement: The deposits of California Gold, during the air months ending 30th June, were—af the Philadelphia Mint, at the N. Orleans Mint,

Add the amount deposited at the Philadelphia Mint, to the 15th inst,, Deposites of 1848,

Total deposits as far as ascertained,

Phila. North American, July 20. Wheat Orop of Okio.—The Ohio State Journal states, after extensive and minute inquiry, that the Wheat Grop of the present year will not exceed in quantity one-half of the promise of the opening season. (From the Louisville Courier.)

The dournal and Fraencipation.

The editors of the Journal, after having done all in their power to thwart the views and wishes of two-thirds of their fellow-citizens of Louisville, after having in vain attempted to suppress the cause of emancipation by recent discovered the cause of emancipation. The Journal and Emencipation. cause of emancipation, by arregant dictation, are

". We showed that if they (the emancipationists) continued the agitation, they would processarily produce an incalculable amount of mischief, by giving the radicula entire control of the convention." "By doing the they have also done an amount of mischel greater than fifty times their number could concertalance, if they were to devote their whole lives to well doing, and their lives were projugged by were prolonged beyond the days of Mathuseleh." The are not probably one hundred and fifty men in Louisy and we think the number does not exceed one hundred, who have been for eman location on the punciples laid down by the organs. The great mass of the voters in duestion have favored emancipation, for no other reason than the belief, almost universal, that slavery has greatly retarded the growth of their city, and that the doing away with slavery would give a strong limuse to that city's growth and properly; growth and prosperity." If the thirty-five hundred to four thousand vo-

ters, who constitute the emancipators of Louisactions, deserve to be as "insuferably odious" to the balance of the State, as their editors describe them to be; and they (the editors of the Journal) Mesars, Ballard, Baird, Page, and Needham ad- will have the proud coasolation of knowing, that, Mesars, Ballard, Don motion the meeting by the reveistion of such secret infamy against their fellow-citizens, they have mainly contributed to the infliction upon them of this insufferable odi-

um. For, as Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Heny, Madison, Monroe, and various other distinguished men of Virginia, with Henry Clay and vaious distinguished men of our own State, lived brough long lives, after the repeated avowal of emancipation principles, without any one of their having thereby brought such insufferable odium spon himself, we may well infer there is nothing naufferably odious in the principles themselves to ny class of men, and that if we, the people of ouisville, are to reap such a harvest of odimn rom the rest of the State, we shall have to thank he editors of the Journal and their co-laborers in

raducing the motives of their fellow-citizens. Whilst these editors are so recklessly denuciatory of others, they ought to remember that the gratuitous ascription of merely selfish motives to ther men, invites, nay, challenges an investigation of the private motives of the accuser. Can they stand that investigation? Do they wish to invite n inquiry into the fact whether the larger part of onage of their paper does not come from outside of Louisville, and very largely from the slaveholding States, and outside even of Kenucky? Do they wish to invite inquiry whether hey have not a pecuniary interest separate and distinct from that of Louisville, which might inflance the action of men who are so ready in ascriing such motives to others? When the campaign pened, they affected to assume a position a musi neutrality on the subject of emancipation hey said their mission was a Whig mission which had nothing to do with emancipation, and they invited all thorough Whigs, who, like them-selves, viewed Whiggery as transcendantly more mportant than all other questions, to assume a similar position. But when Mr. Guthrie, for the surpose of benefiting the Democratic party and hereby promoting his own personal interests as its leader, set to work to thwart the known views and wishes of a large majority of his fellow-citizens of Louisville, called a party meeting in the city, pet in operation against foreign stave traders, at which pro-slavery was recommended and attempts 1847, the number of negroes exported from ted to be adopted into the Democratic party creed. then the Journal threw off its neutrality, sounded the trumpet of alarm to the whole Whig party, and proceeded to denounce emancipation step by step, first as to its practicability, then as to its expediency, then as to the justice of its principles, and finally, to personal depunciation of its advocates. Whether Mr. Guthrie was silly enough to believe that the Whig party, in Kentucky, would follow 1,121,299, and captured by British cruisers. party, for the same reason, would follow him-

af the history of our race. Let the fact be enhas greatly retarded the growth of their city, and
et the future of the enemies of emancipation.

The Journal declares that its "mission is a graves on our memories that the victims of the that doing away with slavery would give a strong invetrace, during the last forty years, have impulse to that city's prosperity;" and when both been upwards of 10,000,000; that one-half of he and the Journal well knew that it was the setthis number perished in Africa; that one-quar-lar of these embarked for the slave markets per-ished in the middle passage: that of those who to co-operate with them, they were bound to go on. perished during the process of seasoning; and his successful effort on the part of Mr. Guthrie, that the remainder are doomed to a life of degradation and suffering, and a premature grave - | a large majority of their fellow citizens, for reswhig party, he drove the Journal from its position of neutrality, and well-known predelictions in favor of emancipation? Does the Journal suppose publicly avowed his hostility to slavery? Does it knowledge of French, and prepares a month or two beforehand. Mr. Birney had been in Guthrie to the convention, there to control and direct the action of its democratic members, with an France only nine or ten months, and did not think of presenting himself at the Sorbonne till about a month before the examination took place, (which is always in the month of September.) Every one who passes the examination to loss with the election of delegates? Both Mr. Cuther and the loss of a suppose that the means of doing injury to the whig party closes with the election of delegates? Both Mr. Cuther and the Larreal baying been disappointed. sorre of a situation of some kind. Many of the common school teachers of New England and the Middle States are more capable of being that Mr. Guthrie will not avail himself of the options of the common school teachers of the common that the Middle States are more capable of being that Mr. Guthrie will not avail himself of the options of the common that the formula is pro-slavery? And can the Journal of the in their expectations—that emancipation can be made a party question—does the Journal suppose that Mr. Guthrie will not avail himself of the options of the common that the Journal of the common that the common portunity afforded by various other issues, to attempt the aid and promotion of his party's su-

wention would lead to the belief that he has used, and means to use the whole subject with no other view than that of his personal or party agrandisement. He voted for the law of 1883—the year precharter; that that charter in its original construcment. He voted for the law of 1883—the year previous introduced a still stronger law, and for some
twelve years, that he served in the Legislature, uniformly sustained that law. He talked in public
and in private, and so voted for fifteen years as to
lead every one to suppose he was an emancipationist. But no sooner does he see, as he supposee, the chance of benefiting his personal and party ends by so doing, than he drops his emancipation predelections, becomes an ultry pro-slavery
man—winks at the virtual repeal of the law of
1833—nublicly avows that he will oppose the enthe voted for the law of 1883—the year pretion was even more conservative than the present
to onstitution of Kentucky; that by that charter, as
to onstitution of Kentucky; that by that charter, as
to riginal construction was even more conservative than the present
to onstitution of Kentucky; that by that charter, as
to riginal construction was even more conservative than the present
to onstitution of Kentucky; that by that charter, as
to riginally came from his hands, not only none
but the tax-payers voted, but the Mayor was chosen by the Council and not by the people? Does
it not know that even as late as 24th February,
1849, when a resolution was offered in the prosley of the Rev. Dr. Young, of Centre College,
Danville, and the "black coats" generally, for
intermedding in politics. He thinks that ministers ofight to stick to their preaching and leave
politics to the gentlemen of the bar. He is very
and the "black coats" generally, for
intermedding in politics to the gentlemen of the bar. He is very
and the "black coats" generally, for
intermedding in politics. He thinks that ministers ofight to stick to their politics to the gentlemen of the bar. He is very
and the "black coats" generally, for
intermedding in politics. He thinks that the roll onstitution of the resolution of the preachers, on account of his
avery of the Rev. Dr. Young, of Centre of the law, the 1833—publicly avows that he will oppose the entrating of the principles of that law in the constitution, and openly deplayes that he will resist every measure which does not look to the perpetuation of slavery in this Commonwealth.

The lowest lock to know that he is now the extreme of radicals? And can it be ignorant that this position is assumed in order to raise new political issues—toldistract his political opponents, and to secure triumph to the party of which he is leader in Kentucky?

The Journal denounces the emancipators of Lou-isville for having done an incalculable amount of the Peninsula was broached a number of the proposed can be constructed like the one proposed can be constructed to the pr read like the one proposed can be constructed an exceedingly reasonable terms. The distance across the Peninsula at the point designated is officers, from the lowest to the highest? His former habits of talking and thinking, and especially his public action in reference to the structure of our city charter might have led us to suppose that at least, as to these matters, he was conservative. But if to secure his election, or preserve the leadership of his party, he is compelled to lend thimself to the most ultra radicalism, it matters not what may be his private opinions, these piedges he must fulfill. If then, emancipators are justly liable to such bitter vituperation and denunciation, for indirectly and unintentionally throwing, as the Journal supposes, the powers of the convention into the hands of the radicals what mode and degree of denunciation does not the

The editors of the Journal, in their leader of and other matters of rele tent, an estimate founded on its present rate of increase, and on a calculation of the amount of wednesday should be regarded by any one, as ofearthenly matter brought down the stream, has fensive. They accuse men of acting "without instifued M. justified Mr. Lyell in alleging that sixty-even thousand years must have elapsed since the formation of this great deposit began.—Quarterly Review. chief," pronounce them "bigots and fanatics;" impugn their motives as "selfish;" and in all this see nothing objectionable; nothing but the ianguage of sober friendship. They publish to the world that the two-thirds or three-fourths of their \$1,000,818 fellow-citizens of Louisville, who have desired, 174,185 and still desire the emancipation of slaves, have not regarded the interest of the State at large or of This act so exasperated the citizens of Rio Grande future generations, but have looked only to the City, when taken in connection with the former growth of their city, and having thus proclaimed the narrow-mindedness and infamy of their fellow-that he should be exterminated. A committee for that he should be exterminated. A committee for 44,177 the narrow-mindedness and infamy of their fellowcitizens—they are wholls, unconscious of having given offence! Is it the these gendlemen are so secustomed to vituperation and denunciation that they are ignorant of the language of courtesy, or is it, that in the blindness of arrogance they can find no words too severe for those who differ from

The emancipationists of Kentucky boast of now resorting to vituperation and denunciation against two-thirds of their fellow-citizens, because they would not submit to that dictation.

"We showed that if they (the emancipationists) considered the artistics they would be a setting to the submit to

The men whom the Journal thus characterises, have too much interest at stake to be "breeders of mischief." The most of them were born here, and here all of them expect to live, and their children and children's children will live here after themselves have left the fields of life. The leading emancipationists have discussed this great question of slave emancipation with calmness moderation and ability, according to their several capacities. They have not sought to inflame the public mind, but have addressed themselves to the calm and sober reason of their fellow-citizens,-They have not often referred to the eternal principles of justice which lie at the bottom of the whole question, but have in conscious strength, content-ed themselves with exhibiting the vast benefits ville, be the narrow-minded, selfish politicians which would accrue to the white race from negro here depicted, if they, in the parsuit of a remote emancipation. They have sown good seed broadmischiefs they are inflicting on the balance of the may be the result of the present struggle, will minds and hearts of men, and which, whatever State, then indeed, they, their principles and their continue to grow and work there until the end actions, deserve to be as "insuferably adjous" to shall be attained—such men are not "bigots," acting "regardless of the peace and well being of

But the Journal expresses apprehension less Louisville, by returning emancipationists to the Convention, will prejudice the balance of the State against her, and "it urges her therefore to discard her cherished sentiments, and elect pro-slavery delegates." It is really wonderful that this system of policy was never urged upon a party before.— The editors of the Journal have made the marvelous discovery that a people are most likely to comote their interests and accomplish their ends by advancing men who advocate a system of policy which they themselves deem as every way at war with their interest!! And this argument, this monstrous proposition that Lonisville shall black and sell herself for bread and butter, is made by men who demounce the emancipationisis as sordid and selfish! It cannot but have occurred to the Journal that, by expressing such apprehension and coupling it with the declaration that "the thirty in the coupling it with the declaration that "the thirty is the coupling it with the declaration that "the thirty is the coupling it with the declaration that "the thirty is the coupling it with the declaration that the coupling it with the coupling it wi and coupling it with the declaration that "the thirty five hundred or four thousand emancipationists of Louisville, are emancipationists, not from any sense of justice, not because they regard slavery as a burthen to the State at large, not because in this matter they have any interests in common with their fel'ow-citizens throughout the Common-wealth, but solely because they believe the doing away of slavery would promote the growth and properity of the city." It has contributed ten thousand imes more to bring about the prejudice which it affects to lament, than could possibly be accomplished by the election of men who wanted honesty, and who candidly avow sentiments even more odious than emancipation. The Journal kno wabut tittle of Kentucky spirit, if it does not know that the honest avowal of sentiments which are not popular meets with more counideration than deceit or hysocrisy. It is conceded that a large majority of the people of Louisville desire emancipation; this is proclaimed to the world, and yet they are asked to curry fi vor with the balance of the State, by electing pro-slavery men to the convention! Kennckians will despise the motive, and will indigantly reject every favor demanded under such a guise. No, the citizens of Louisville intend to deal openly and honeatly with the rest of the State; they intend to elect men truly representing their they intend to elect men truly representing their sentiments; they will elect men opposed to slavery. They have no peculiar interest in the emancipation of steves. They have no interest which is not common to the State. They will demand no favor they do not denerve, and, having dealt fairly and openly, they know that the houset Kentucky feeling will not reject their demands. The people of Lonisville feel and know, that the principles of Lonisville feel and know, that the principles of Louisville feel and know, that the principles of portion of our rice desired to bondage." mancipation are far above all the partizan feeling he was their leader, and that the Democratic party, for the same reason, would follow himsiance the year 1819, 117,380; making a grand that we could make the same reason, would follow himsiance the year 1819, 117,380; making a grand that we could make the same reason, would follow himsiance the year 1819, 117,380; making a grand that we could make the same reason, would follow himsiance the year 1819, 117,380; making a grand that we could make the same reason, would follow himsiance the year 1819, 117,380; making a grand that the could make the same of the purmel, and their mutual delation on this superant the grand that the combined action of the purmelal in 1867, when he was their leader, and that the purmelal in 1867, when he was their leader, and that the purmelal in 1867, when he was their leader, and that the purmelal in 1867, when he was their leader, and that the purmelal in 1867, when he was their leader, and that the purmelal in 1867, when he was their leader, and that the purmelal in 1867, when he was their leader, and that the purmelal in 1867, when he were later that the could only be institute, and the size of the same reason, would follow himsing a grand that the could only be instituted and the purmelal in 1867, when he were later that the could only be instituted by every great settled and the following and the same received at the same of the purmelal in 1867, when he were later that the could only be instituted by the same reason, would follow himsing a grand that the could only be instituted by every great settled and the following and the same reason, would follow himsing a grand the same reason, would follow himsing and the same reason would be come that the could must be come that the come of the purmelal in 1867, when he would not exchange a price of the same reason, would be could not be cluded in 1867, the would not exch The Journal declares that its "mission is a Whig mission;" it avows that it has regarded and still regards alavery as an evil. It knows that four thousand, probably forty-five hundred, and perhaps more, of their fellow voters in Louisville, regard alavery just as the Journal does, as an evil, but unlike it, they are inextinguishably hostile to the perpetuation of the evil, yet, when Mr. Guthrie, representation of the evil, yet, when Mr. Guthrie, and of conservatism, that was big

the statute book; and that he has in various ways publicly avowed his hostility to slavery? Does it though a decided Democrat, has hitherto com-manded much of the esteem of his opponents, by

learn if the editors of the Journal, who are in favor of incorporating the provisions of the law of 1838 in the constitution, will support Mr. Guthrie, who bitterly and fiercely opposes that measure. They wish to know if the Journal, which urges that the new constitution provide that specific amendments shall be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection, will support Mr. Guthrie, who denounces this as insidious emancipation, and as more objectionable than the direct incorporation, in the constitution, of a plan of emancipation. They wish to be informed if the Journal, which opposes the election of Judges by the people, sud deprecates all radicalism, will support pie, aud deprecates all radicalism, will support Mr. Guthrie, who is the High Priest of radicals, and who, if elected to the convention, will have more power to promote radicalism than any other man in the State? And finally, they wish to know

FROM RIO GRANDE CITY .- Fearful Example of Lynch Law .-- By the arrival of the steamer Tom McKinney, from Rie Grande City, we are put in possession of the following painful intelligence: "A few days since, while in a fandango ballroom, a man by the name of Jack Mills committed an unprovoked murder upon the body of a
respectable Mexican citizen of that place—deliberately shooting him down with his revolver.—
The act so expanded the citizens of No. Com-

ORDER.

some thousands having received from him.

| From the Louisville Courier.

The Principle of Emancipation.

We never felt the least auspicion that we had
the mark of the serf around our threat until we
were denounced as "bigots," "fenatics," "breeders of miechie," "men of no sense," and many other housed physics of that kind. We have been reated under the Constitution of Kentucky, and express them, and that in the exercise of reason, judgment, truth and honesty, we could act upon a clearly recognised political principle. It never entered into our heads for a moment that "fanaticism, bigotry" at d "breeding of mischief" were nents of such a noble cause as that of emancipation, and we could not suppose that there was great eriminality in being faithful to truth. know, and who ordered us shout as though they

had a bill of sale and warranty for us.

But we intend to resist this oppression. Since pro-slaveryism is not content with hectoring and bullying its black chattels, but must lay its lash on the backs of the whites too, we find an additional reason for fighting it, and we feel our strength renewed for the conflict by the attempt to enclave the emancipation party of this city. We can stand a great deal, but we are neither slaves nor dogs yet, to be scowled into silence. We do not wish to do a thing upon which our children shall look, and blush at the degradation of a parent.— Never will we permit such infamy to be ours: the fate of the Neapolitans was enviable compared to it. We feel no kind of inclination to let poets

Let their fate be a mock-word-let men of all lands Laugh out, with a scorn that shall ring to the poles, When each sword that the cowards let fall from the

hands

Shall be forged into fetters to enter their souls.

That then—oh disgrace upon mashood! even then,
You should falter, should cling to your pitiful breath,
Cawer down into beasts, when you might have stoo

men, And prefer the slave's life of damnation to deathi It is strange—it is dreadful;—shout, tyramy, shout,
Through your dungeons and pulaces, "Freedom is o'er!
If there lingers one spark of her light, tread it out,
And return to your empire of darkness once more."

But we are breeders of mischief, because we are determined to be free-born Kentuckians, beians, for though we may degrade ourself, we shall bring no stain upon the honor of Kentucky. When we submit to hard names instead of bard arguments, we are prepared to be slaves, and shall acknowledge the mandates of a master, but while we pretend to be free, we intend to act as a freeman, as a Kentuckian.

Henry Clay, that name dear to the people of Kentucky, was once put in the category that the Emancipation party in Louisville are threatened with—he was denounced as a "bigot, a fanatic, a breeder of mischief," for the same thing that we have had those beautiful things showered on our heads, and his noble soul thus scotned the foul

"We are reproached with doing mischief by the agi-"We are reproached with doing mischief by the agutating of this question (slavery.) Collateral consequences we are not responsible for. It is not this society, which has produced the great moral revolution, which the age exhibits, What would they, who thus reproach us, have done? If they would repress all tendencies towards liberty, and ultimate emaccipation, they must do more than put down the benevolent efforts of this society. They must so hask to the exact. forts of this society. They must go back to the eraof our liberty and independence, and muzzle the cannon which thunders its annual joyous return. They must revive the slave trade, with all its train of atrocities.—They must blow out the moral lights around us, and extinguish that greatest torch of all, which America presents to a hearistic dwarf animate the way to their

has at the hands of some of those far-reaching be. Iwenty thousand.

if we fight valiantly.

We urge upon every emancipationist everywhere in Kentucky to record his vote in favor of the cause, and let the convention see the aggregate strength of the party. We hope no one will fail to deposite his vote—the future of Kentucky hands of the emancipation party.

[From the Louisville Courier.] Hon, Ben. Hardin and the " Black Conts." We understand that the Honorable Ben. Hardin as been, for the last two months, perambulating

of one of the dearest privileges of a freeman?— Certainly he cannot be under any such delusion.

lous in the extreme. We do not wish to see them descend from their appropriate sphere, into the areas of party politics, and debase themselves by engaging in its unhallowed contests, but on great occasions like the present, when the welfare of all future generations is at stake—when the organic laws of this great Commonwealth are to be framed and established, we believe it to be their duty to speak out their sentiments boldly and fearleasly. They would be false to their country and themselves—they would be regardless of the future welfare of their children, and unworthy of the fair heritage which Heaven has bestowed upon them, in common with the rest of their countrymen, if they should be cowardly enough not to do so.

Russians forced their way through with bayonets and entered Cronstact on the 30th June. Eleven cannon-standard were the trophies of war this day. The Cossacks succeeded in capturing Gen. Weins, who was wounded and handed over to the Austrians.

Kossuth issued a proclamation on the 77th June, at Breslau, cailing on the people in emphatic language to use in arms against the invaders. The campaign against the Austrians and Russians is cailed a crusade, to excite the religious feeling of the people. Noseuth left Peeth on the 2d, for

City, when taken in connection with the former acts and threats made by this man, (Mills.) that a meeting was convened and resolutions passed that he should be exterminated. A committee for this purpose was appointed, who most fatally performed their mission—piercing him, as we understand, with full thirty balls!"—Brownsvilla Fiag.

Father Mathew has been quite successful in administering the pledge to the Irish in Brooklyn, some thousands having received from him.

A letter from the Wyandot Indian Agency, written by a gentleman who has recently traveled thither from St. Louis, States that he found the cholers on the road from the Osage, more or less, to that point. From Marshall to Lexington, there was a good deal of cholers prevailing along the road. Lexington was not exempt from it but it did not create much alarm. There was none at lade-pendence, but at the town of Kanas, in full view of the agency, the suffering was very considerable made of the pledge to the Irish in Brooklyn, some thousands having received from him.

A letter from the Wyandot Indian Agency, writ ten by a gentleman who has recently traveled thither from St. Louis, States that he found the cholers on the road from the Osage, more or less, to that point. The garrison hoisted the black flag in tok that they would rather die than surrender.

Two delightful rooms can behad with bear of the agency, the suffering was very considerable.

St. Louis Republican.

ARRIVAL OF THE KUROPA.

Sr. Jonns, Wednesday, July 25-1 P. M. The royal mail steamship Europa, arrived at Legislature. Halifax last evening, with 123 passengers, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 14th.

The weather has been excessively hot in Lon- C. H. Dazw, Richmond, Va don and Liverpool. The cholers is steadily on the REV. J. Dickey, Heinpin, Ills. increase at London. Last week there were 152 M. Ryan, Maysville, Ky. deaths there, and in Liverpool there were 201.—
The epidemic has broken out in a very fatal form in Southampton, and seems to infest the entire Southern coast.

Rev. Wm. Guns, Christianburg, Ky, Milron Stevenson, Georgetown, Ky. J. M. McKim. 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. Southern coast.

very promising. The potatoe disease has appear- Gzo. Scannonough, Owensboro, Ky. very promising. The potatoe disease has appeared in a number of places in Iretand. The Irish papers contain most distressing accounts of the intense suffering among the poorer classes, particularly in the South Western districts. The work houses are filled to repletion, and thousands to be a provided by the property of particularly in the South Western districts. The work houses are filled to repletion, and thousands to be a provided by the p of persons appear actually without means to keep H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky.

on Monday, O'Brien, Meagher, McNemus, and O'Donohue, were embarked on board the schooner Swift, which sailed immediately for Van Die-man's land. Prayions to their department that the school of the s man's land. Previous to their departure, they WHITE & POTTER, 16 State street, Boston. placed in the hands of mutual friends an address ELIAS SEITH, 142 Nassau street, New York to their countrymen, of which the London Times P. H. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

"It must be admitted that its tone is unob able, nay, even more moderate than could be ex-pected from men, the whole tenor of whose pre-vious conduct favored the supposition that they were acting not as free agents, but as the victims of some unknown species of downright lunacy."

France. The elections to fill 35 vacancies are going forward quietly, and the results favor the moderate andidates. In Paris, the Ministerial candidates vere all returned. In the provinces, Lamartine and a few others, Socialists, have secured their election. On Thursday there was a rumor in Paris of a difference in the Cabinet about affairs at Rome. It is said that Barrott and Dufout will retire. A doubt was expressed whether England had previously, as reported, remonstrated with France on the subject of affairs at Rome. Mr. Delhays

Diseases of Women and Children.

H. M. Skillman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatonsy.

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The Matriculation and Library tacket is \$3. The Diseases of women and Children.

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The Matriculation and Library tacket is \$3. The Diseases of women and Children. s of a difference in the Cabinet about affairs at has been despatched an Ambassador extraordinary to the Courr of St. James, with much apparent hatred, with the object, as has been conjectured. to neutralize Lord Palmeraton's decided or apprehended intervention favor of the Romans. In regard to the subject he London Sun says :

"The Marquis of Normandy has presented a note to the French Government, from Lord Palmerston, demanding explicit explanations as to the in-tentions of France, with regard to Rome;—how long it is intended that the French army shall occapy Roman territory—whether it is resolved to support the Pope Pius, &c."

The Legitamist and Jesuit Journals are setting up a cry for the absolute unconditional restoration of the Pope, but a correspondent of the London Pimes says: "No such folly is intended by the French Government."

Several committees from the Legislative Assemi bly suggests the prorogation of Parliament from the 15th of August to the 1st of October, without detriment to the public business. A commission was appointed forthwith, to consider the proposition. The difficulties which continue to beset the
French Government, particularly in regard to the
Sawell, B. A. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth 75 cents, paper cover
Swell, B. A. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth 75 cents, paper cover
Swell, B. A. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth 75 cents, paper cover
60 cents. Italian question, occasion funds to fluctuate

The Paris Moniteur contains a dispatch from | # July 14 emancipation are far above all the partition feeling of the day and hour; that it rises infinitely above all the partition feeling of the day and hour; that it rises infinitely above all the party technicalities, which, compared with it, are but, ephenetic. The emercipationists feel that their document was the party technicalities, which, compared with it, are but, ephenetic. The emercipationists feel that their document was the party technicalities, which, compared with it will be emercipationists feel the party technicalities, which, compared with it will be emercipationists feel that their document was the party technicalities, which and adventures are the party technicalities.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Cu., N. C.

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This cure was effected in July, 1841; there have been that their document was the party technicalities.

This cure was effected in July, 1841; there have been that their document was the party technicalities.

the most injury. This was done too, by Mr. Guther at the most injury. This was done too, by Mr. Guther at the most injury. This was done too, by Mr. Guther at the following of the latter, it is the "almost universal belief" of the people of Louisville, "that alavery belief" of the people of Louisville, "that alavery belief" of the people of Louisville, "that alavery belief" and the sound of the marrative and the sound of the struggle belief and do on an an all subtraction as we do, they were not hor one chiltren, and when, hereafter, they see selling such astion as we do, they were not hor office mough to prevent him from being supported for the Presidency, by those who denounce us.

Even that Divine Institution to which the world its independent of the interest of the narrative and the sound of the style of th

unlike it, they are inextinguishably hostile to the perpetuation of the evil, yet, when Mr. Guthrie, his successful effort on the part of Mr. Guthrie, and the Journal to counteract the known views of a large majority of their fellow citizens, for ressons which, if not altogether selfish in both, are certainly wholly ulterior and foreign to any local interest of Louisville, how does the one venture to offer himself as a candidate, when he knows he inves at his election, and is aiding it. Can the lowest in a come way win both emagcipators and love at his election, and is aiding it. Can the lowest in the sum of the evil, yet, when Mr. Guthrie, and successful effort on the part of Mr. Guthrie, and party ends, abandons his iong-cherished servingents, and without any hope of election, but cole'y to preserve his position as leader of his party, becomes a candidate for the down, and the babling he uttered at Athens, have survived the empires of Greece and Rome, and his opponents must be besten, but obviously connives at his election, and is aiding it. Can the lowest and the perpetuation of the evil, yet, when Mr. Guthrie, and party ends, abandons his iong-cherished servingents, and with its own wisdom, wished to know, "what its own wisdom, wished to know, "what its own will this babbler say," alluding to Paul. But the babling he preserve his position as leader of his party, becomes a candidate for the down, and the babling he uttered at Athens, have survived the empires of Greece and Rome, and have filled the world with a philosophy, worth nives at his election, and is aiding it. Can the lowest and the perpetuation of the evil, yet, when Mr. Guthrie, and the perpetuation of the evil, yet, when Mr. Guthrie, and survives the two down, have come hither also," and at Athens, that was big with its own wished to know, "what its own wished to know, the same discreet kind of conservatism, that was big with it must in some way win both emaccipators and whigs to his support, or he cannot be elected? But above all—how does the Journal sustain Mr. Guthable in this attempt, when it is notorious that he classed among the emancipationists;—things of the earth, and his sedition and babbling the classed among the earth and the classed among the ea shore all—how does the Journal sustain Mr. Guththe College of Bourges in France. He has had
four hundred dollars salary, besides private lessons. The colleges of Paris, which can only be
entered after being two or three years in the
sprominent member, for the undisguised object of
making capital for the democratic party, out of
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France it is necessary to pass an examination at
frais in the English language and literature.

Above ali—how does the Journal sustain Mr. Guthrice in this attempt, when it is notorious that he
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have filled the world with joy, peace, happiness,
and eternal hope.

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have filled the world with joy, peace, happiness,
and eternal hope.

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that in 1832, when it is not fired the world with joy, peace, happiness,
into the fired the world with joy, peace, happiness,
that in 1832, when it is not fired the wor be defeated. If we cannot command success, we emment is composed of three individuals, two intend to deserve it. If we are defeated now, our successors shall view the field of our strife, with the Roman Municipality proclaimed that no contact it. H. STEARNS. the feelings that the Spartans surveyed the pass of vention had been made with the French. The PLANING & WEATHER-BOARDING MILL. Pontifical Arms had been raised, and the tri-color-

ed flag removed. Venice holds out against the Austrians, and is making a vigorous resistance. They labor under great inconveniences in obtaining proper articles | sawed and dressed to order. Covington, Ky.

It is said that Palmerston had sent a dispatch to the Sardinian government, expressing the wish that Sardinia would not negotiate peace with Aus-

lawyer,"—a sentiment which he considers as very treasonable and very disrespectful to the legal profession! He is particularly severe on Dr. R. J. Breckenridge for sucking at the public crib, and at the same time going about and making speeches on the subject of emancipation.

We wonder if it has ever occurred to the henorable gentleman, that in the Revolutionary war, many of the clergy intermeddled with politics not a little, and yet no one blames them for having done so? Dr. Witherspoon, a Presbyterian clergyman, was a member of Congress in the year 1776, and signed our immortal Declaration of Independence. Was he acting out of the path of duty, when he took his seat in that honorable body? Who can think so? If Dr. Young ought duty, when he took his seat in that honorable body? Who can think so? If Dr. Young ought to be censured for making speeches in favor of emancipation, is it not equally wrong in Dr. Shannon to be making speeches against it? And yet has Mr. Hardin, or any body else cast any censure upon him, or upon Mr. Waller, for their indefaitingable labors to render slavery perpetual in Kentucky, and to prove that it is a blessed patriarchal institution? Does Mr. Hardin really believe that because Dr. Breckenridge receives \$700 per anterior of the band of the band of the band of the band of the bandsons, large 8vo. volume. The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that this callition can hardly fail of finding a place in the library of every person food of elegant literature."—Electric some advantage at Acs, where it is said five hundred Hungarians were made prisoners. The Austrian head-quarters had been removed to Babylona, where the Emperor was. The Hungarians have tallors and clothlers. It is of the very best quality, of the bandsons, large 8vo. volume. "The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that is a fine Portrait. One handsons, large 8vo. volume. "The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that is a fine Portrait. One handsons, large 8vo. volume. "The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that is a fine Portrait. One handsons, large 8vo. volume. "The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that is a fine Portrait. One handsons, large 8vo. volume. "The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that is fine Portrait. One handsons, large 8vo. volume. "The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that is fine Portrait. One handsons, large 8vo. volume. "The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that is fine Portrait. One handsons, large 8vo. volume. "The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that is fine Portrait. One handsons, large 8vo. volume. "The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that is fine Portrait. One handsons, large 8vo. volume. "The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such th because Dr. Breckenridge receives \$700 per annum, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, that he is, therefore, disfranchised, and deprived to Comora, from which point Management, with twen-Comors, from which point Manacubert, with twenty squadron of horse, kept up a fire with fifty guns uch opinion. Do not some persons who suck the intrenchments. One field battery ventured at the public crib make speeches in opposition to the Emancipationists? Ought they all to be gagged? Mr. Hardin once himself received a salary of more than \$700 from the State. Had he no right, while he was a public officer, to intermeddle with politics? If we are not mistaken, he exercised that right vary feels. if the Journal, whose mission is to sustain whiggery, will support Mr. Guthrie, the ingrained enemy of every thing whigish, and who has assumed
his present position upon the slavery question,
and other metals and the state. Had he no
right, while he was a public officer, to intermeddie with politics? If we are not mistaken, he
exercised that right very freely.

The fact is, this cry against the elergy for taking
The Russian corps having entered Transylvanis,
and other metals are in what so intimately and other metals are interest in what so intimately are interest. welfare and happiness of their country, is ridiculous in the extreme. We do not wish to see them and entered Cronstadt on the 30th June. Eleven So. 75, Third street, between Jefferson and Market,

Kossuth issued a proclamation on the 27th June, WR are prepared to manufacture every thing in ou line, on terms as favorable as any other establish the Breslau, calling on the people in emphatic language to use in arms against the invaders. The called a crusade, to excite the religious feeling of the people. Rossuth left Peeth on the 2d, for Pzighin Paden. Jadatadt was fearfully bomberded on the 7th, but according to the last accounts held out. The garrison hoisted the black flag in token

Roser F. Brand is an Independent Emansipation candidate to represent this city in the

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

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"The previous works of Miss M'intosh, although is sued attonymously, have been popular in the best sense of the word. The simple beauty of her narratives, combining pure sentiment with high principle, and nobic views of life and its duties, ought to win for them a hearing at every fireside in our land. We have rarely pernased a tale more interesting and instructive than the one before us, and we commend it most cordially to the attention of all our readers,"—Prot Churchman.

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plain square rosewood 6 octave Plano Fortes, with modified legs; 1 finely finished mahogany 6 octave Plano Forte; 1 piata square do 6 do do. These Piano Fortes are soid at New York manufactu-

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Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Brnes and Jointa.
Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica,
or Lumbago: and Discuss artising from injudictous use of Mercury, Actities or Dropsy, Exnames or imprudence in life; also Chronic posure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

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Wm. M. Boiling, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the liseases of Women and Children.

H. M. Skillman, M. D., Demonstrates and the linear and the liseases of Women and Children. disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and Hundreds of persons, who had grouned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springles from a derangement of the secretive organs and the clicum. flon, have been raised as it were from the rack of dis ease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, giant) les tify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhein ing estimony could be brought forward, proving most con whe have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone can bestow.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION The attention of the reader is called to the following

stouishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:
This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last it we years with Scrottin, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the plu gress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physiciaus, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease has come away the cardiage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had analty commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

ravages in the roof of her mosth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Discoway, the agent for Sanda' Sarsaparilla, in Newberth, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my corprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her care was known, after using four and a hair bottles she was restered to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks and was able to work in two weeks from the time and

in witness of the truth of this statement, I have here unto affixed ray name, this 19th day of Sept., 1867.

JOSEPH McCOTT his, J. P.

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. G.

open and the course stammed; but liming so sense them what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly acting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sanda' Sarsaparnia, in cases mutiar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottlers, several of which were used but from the loos, does rested characteristics. used, but, from the long, deep scated character of my disease, produced no very decaded change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case. I persevered until the disease was entirely cared. It is now over cire on months since the cure was completed; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. I therefore pressured myself bell, and the cure entirely effected by sands on an arranted, as I look no other medicine of any sind curing the time I was sating it, nor have I taken any since. Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgement. used, but, from the long, deep seated character of which I think it my duty to make Your valuable Sur.

SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA.

of this invaluable medicane—if we can eat a very pleasant beverage medicine—but not until recently have we have the suppositive proof which count induce us to speak lenty of it. But, from facts in our possession, it is the safety of the CO.

*LOORING, SHELVING. matism and scrottila, and all impurites of the thoughto-gether with many other companies.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'non-trains and nontrum vendern,' that we handly dark to color-mend a valuable discovery in the Medical Science, one

we jeopardise our reputation for incremming any or man-ency; but in this instance we heritate not to make unice. mark which we have made above. — Marijord Mencus.

e following is an extract from a letter received from

(Collected by Plinself.)

(Collected by Plin king the Sarsapatilla a short time my i Your Sarasparille. Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

SCABLET PEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS effects of this horrible disease, Mr. Patrick will be pres-sed to inform any person as to the correctness or this statement, if they call at his residence in Except street,

tear Fawn street. -- Buittmore Sun.
The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsapa illa, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, reskling at Woburns

Mesars. Sands: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recessify accepted from a number of persons of high respectability, who have used your Sansapartile, I have not the least noute but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the upperous certificates you have received of the effects are fully sustained by REPERIENCE, and although the rejutation and utility are very extensive, and saidough the rejutation and utility are very extensive, and saidough the rejutation and utility are very extensive, and saidough the regutation from humble efforts to increase them. I want all who are of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by disease to become acquainted with the applicacy and power of your valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,

LUTHAR Wister I.

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